VOL. LVI.-NO. 95.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1888.

WRONGS OF ALASKA

An Appeal of the Natives to the **Humanity** of America.

SHOCKING FACTS THEY EXPOSE.

They Seek Protection for their Wives and Daughters.

RUINED BY DRUNKEN WHITES.

No Law in Alaska that a White Man Recognizes.

Wives and Young Girls Corrupted, Chiefs and Priests Bribed or Oppressed, and all Alaska Commercial Company-Government Officials Persecuted who Try to Stop the Most Scandalous Practices-The Pathetle Anneal of the Alenta will be Late Refore Congress-Shocking Misconduct of our Revenue Agents-A Record of Crime and Oppression Told by Natives and by Past and Present Officials.

THE SUN presents below the story of the wrongs of the helpless Aleuts of Alaska, who, body and soul, are at the mercy of agents. many of whom are said to be drunken and un principled, of the monopoly known as the Alaska Commercial Company. Under a lease granted by the Government this company controls a large part of the coasts and islands of that Territory. The following facts concerning the outrages committed upon the homes and natural rights of the Alaskan Indians, the manifold ways in which natives who wish to naintain decency may be meanly oppressed and coerced, the persecutions that befall our officials who try to mitigate these evils. is told by the natives themselves, and by past and at agents of our Government. The appeal for a redress of their wrongs, signed by sees the light in these columns, will be prefor the existing state of things are also suggested. It is the hope of the Aleuts, by the facts here presented, to attract the attention of all our people to their miserable condition, and it is a question that is certain to claim the consideration of Congress during the present

A SHAMEFUL RECORD.

Our Fing Floats Over Alasks, but Unfeeling

Indianapolis, Dec. 3 .- The recent dis closures made by Gov. Swineford as to the opns and extortions of the Alaska Commercial Company, supplemented by the interview with Mrs. C. Vorheis as to the deplorable social condition of the Aleuts has provoked widespread comment. One of the most vigorous protests against this gigantic monopoly now comes in an appeal from the natives themselves, and is addressed to the people of the United States. This appeal not only substantiates all of the charges which have heretofore been made against the Alaska Commercial Company, but verifies the social disorders which were said by several writers to exist. while the whole is supplemented by affidavits and correspondence of a most convincing character. Before introducing these papers a succinct review of the situation will enlighten the general reader as to the different topics therein That the seal industry of Alaska is para-

fined to two small islands, St. Paul and St George, about 500 miles from the mainland pelego. On Aug. 3, 1870, the privilege of taking given exclusively by lease to the Alzaka Commercial Company, and the agreement was to remain in force for twenty years. The powers granted by this lease, not only over these islands, but over the whole archipelego as well as the mainland, were so nearly absolute that the company is now practically the owner of the entire commerce of that country, from Point to Sitks, and from the mainland to Attoo. It holds exclusive control over all of the maintains stations and furnishes supplies to Kadiak, Arctic, Youkon, and Koskokvim divisions on the pentusular, and all islands west of Mount St. Elias. near which Sitka is

Gov. Swipeford, in his report save that this company "does not confine its operations to the seal islands, leased to it by the Government, but holds and possesses most of the mainland as a principality of its own, over which it exercises undisputed sway."

Against the methods adopted by this company serious charges were preferred in 1876. tion, before the Committee on Ways and Means. The power of this great corporation was demonstrated at that early day, when, in was enabled to summon to assistance, with strong rebuttal testimony, some of the most powerful Aleut chiefs, prominent employees of the Treasury Department, and even the strong influence and sworn testimony of Senator Miller from California. Of course, with these influences, the investigation ended in the vindication of the company and the dismissal of the charges.

This investigation and its results seems to have silenced all active warfare against the Alaska Commercial Company, although complaints of an indefinite character would occasionally reach Washington, where subsequen revelations have developed that there were men, regularly in the employ of the company. every incipient uprising which might reach the ears of the Secretary of the Treasury,

agonts and lobbyists are kept at the national capital to oppose any and every effort that may be made to promote the welfare of Alaska."

It was reserved for Gov. Alfred P. Swineford. in his report in the latter part of 1885, to sound ed by a more full and sweeping charge in his report of 1887, when he openly charged "corraption in securing the franchise" and advised the Government to rescind it. With this high authority on their side, some of the more timcrous were emboldened to speak out, until will become known and long-delayed justice done to the humble and unfortunate Alcuts.

THE NATIVES APPEAL. The appeal referred to above is written in the seian language, certified and signed by several chiefs and natives of St. George, St. Paul. the People of the United States." It was forwarded to this State and placed in the hands of one of our prominent public men. who will lay Congress. A translation of the paper brings

out the following facts:

1. The natives of Alaska are practically at the mercy of the Alaska Commercial Company. 2. The company's employees on the islands enteriain no respect for the rights of the Alcuts. and while they may thus violate the orders of their superiors the native has no recourse. 3. The Aleut's most sacred family ties are

outraged by these men, who will openly de-bauch his wife and children.

4. The Aleut is naturally doclle, inoffensive. law-abiding, and humble, but has been so continuously betrayed by false friends that he has been driven to suspect all who are placed over

5. The one purpose of the bad men in the employ of the company is to corrupt and de-moralize the natives. They laugh at purity. while prostitution is applauded and rewarded, 6. These employees are discouraged from bringing their wives and families on the islands and the result has been that through a species of terrorism many native homes have been broken up and wives and daughters practically outraged.

7. The native has no means of appeal to Washington because unfamiliar with the methods of reaching the ear of the Government and the fact that they cannot leave the islands without a permit.

8. This appeal is made to a liberty-loving people, who frown upon slavery in any form. out which they are unconsciously tolerating in Alaska.

This is the substance of the appeal, which is signed by a number of reculiar native names, and many of the subscribers signed with a cross mark. The appeal was written in a very close, careful hand, and covered three sheets of foolscap. With this appeal there was a supplemental statement made by a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the features discussed and set forth, and who will soon appear before the Dunn Congress Committee to whom has been referred the charges of Gov. Swine ford. He was disinclined to say more than to substantiate many of the facts brought out in the natives' appeal, as he felt that his first duty was to place the information he personally possessed before the Treasury Department at Washington. Under the pledge of withholding his name for the present, he finally yielded to a brief interview.

A TALK WITH A MAN PROM ALASKA.

brief interview.

A TALE WITH A MAN FROM ALASKA.

"What have you to say," he was asked. "of these charges made by the natives?"

"Some of the facts," said he, "are personally known to me, while others are notoriously the subject of comment at Sitka, Bayond what they say of themselves even, I know it is a fact that at certain points these employees of the Alaska Commercial Company have succeeded in corrupting the Aleut priests, whose power and isfluence over the native are greater than all others. Individual instances might be mentioned, but that would not aid the matter. But in years gone by, both at St. Paul and Oonalaska, these religious fathers have not been able to escape many of the tempations and snares which were adroitly laid for their unwary feet. The effect of this may be readily understood when I tell you that the Aleut places a blind faith in his religious teachers. As to the immorality and prostitution of which these men complain, that is notorious, but I am reliably informed that the state of morals among the Aleuts was bad under the Russian regime, though not so bad as at present."

"Why does the Alaska Commercial Company employ such men, and is it not harmful to their interests in that country?" was asked.

"That question has been often propounded." he repiled. "but it is not understood. My own theory of the matter is that the company is really desirous of treating the native right, but, as a rule, they cannot induce an upright set of men to look after their interests and the native in that bleak and cheeriess land. The climate and surroundings have a bad tendency upon the disposition, and even men of good intentions will gradually grow restless, morose, and often desperate. Years of such a life dwarf their better insjincts, and they showly but surrely become overlearing and tyrannical. I don't know that there is any stringent regulation of the company that these men should charitably leave their wives at home, but it is not of any such regulation. A few of the Government agents have their famil

that such is the case—and God pity the woman who would go there, regardless or not of any such regulation. A few of the Government agents have their families with them, but it is a terrible existence even for the most favored whites on the islands.

But there is another view to take of these employees of the Alaska CommercialCommany, which I cannot regard otherwise than as an honorable corporation, at least in its intentions. They may realize that it requires hardened, and even desperate men to undergo the fearful life, which is the legacy of all who dwell upon the islands, and for that reason are not very circumspect with regard to the character of their employees. It must not be understood that all, or even a majority or these employees are bad men, there are undoubtedly some clever fellows among them, but the fatter

GOVERNMENT AGENTS PERSECUTED

Government agents persecuted.

"Why are the facts as to these men kep from the department at Washington? Is the same system of terrorism practised upon the Government employees, which causes them to remain silent?"

"That," said he. "is very largely and unfortunately the case. A Government officer who will close his eyes to certain evil surroundings will find it profitable, while one who antagonizes these men will often meet with persecution of the blackest nature. There are many ways and means used to make themselves supreme. In the first place the Federal (fovernment places a weapon in their hands by a system which virtually compels the Federal system which virtually compels the Federal Government places a weapon place, the Alaska Commercial Company's men culmumber the Government agents about four to one, and any complaint formulated by the latter could thus be overwhelmingly refuted if the circumstances demanded. In the third place, experience has demonstrated that alluring pitfalls are arranged into which the innocent official would ind himself unawares, and this would be held over his head to frighten him into silence. In the fourth place, the means possessed by the company for obtaining the good will and favor of Government officials are innumerable, and he has the choice of leading an easy and even a financially profitable life or one of many privations. For these reasons I am led to the same conclusions as the natives, that the Government delicing the social of office really makes himself a martyr, and his lot can be better imagined than described."

OUR INEFFICIENT MARINE SERVICE.

and his lot can be better imagined than described."

OUR INEFFICIENT MARINE SERVICE.

"I am also led to believe that the revenue marine service in Alaskau waters is not what it should be, and from the same cause of evil communication with these bad influences of the agents of the Alaska Commercial Company. The debauchery and misconduct of some of the marine officers can be said to be notorious. I could mention the case of an officer who greatly distinguished himself in one of the famous arctic expeditions, yet whose shameful misconduct at Conalaska, St. Paul, and other points, when detailed to those waters, would cause his countrymen to blush. I could further mention the debauchery of another officer, who is intrusted with very important duties, but as these charges will no doubt be made by others. I will here omit names and specifications. But these cases are cited to show you the character of protection which is accorded the native, and just why his wrongs are so seldom brought to the attention of the Washington authorities through the properly authorized channels."

authorized channels."

"With all of these lights before you." was asked. "what remedy would you suggest?"

The geotleman studed this interrogatory several moments, as though he had a formulated plan, but one which he did not care to yet make public. He inaily said: "I may have theories as to what would be the best course for the Government to pursue, but they are simply theories, and might have no practical at pileation. What I might regard as the greatest besetting evil to Alaska which should be eradicated, might not so strike others, but I think that commercial monopolies should be overthrown, and the trade of the islands audmainland placed within reach of all classes of our merchants. This would be a stimulus to emigration, which has heretofore been very timorous, and yet it is the ultimate hope of Alaska's development. The exclusive jurisdiction and control of the seal islands by one company tends to create this commercial monopoly, and for that reason the lease to the Alaska Commercial Company should not be renewed in 1890. Many leasible plans as to how the seal should be yearly taken and disposed of have been proposed by there are many who are still favorable to the plan proposed by Secretary Boutwell, to conduct the business of seal catching on Government account. This plan is now advocated by Gov. Swinelord, and he recommends its substitution for the lease system. With some modifications, with a more direct and humans supervision of the natives. I think such a system would be a great improvement upon the present. SEMEDIES FOR THE EVIL.

and serve as a great check to the evils now be-setting that section."

and serve as a great check to the evils now besetting that section."

VIEWS OF A TREASURY AGENT.

Mr. Thomas F. Ryan of Indianapolis, who was the special Treasury agent to the Scal Islands in 1885-28, was next interviewed as to his knowledge of the facts brought out in the foregoing interview. He could only speak as to facts pertaining to St. George Island and to incidental facts on St. Paul and Conalaska. He was very positive in all of his statements, and went more fully into detail than any of the others. After having read the foregoing interview, he was asked to give his opinion of it.

"It is," said he, "in its principal facts so nearly, in accord with what I should have related that I might almost adopt it as my own language in regard to the character of the company's agents and their treatment of the patives. But I go further, and charge that the Federal Government is largely responsible for this state of affairs, for it has turned a deaf ear to the appeals which have poured in upon it in past years. The indifference of the Government to the fate of these nutives and its course in leaving them to the despotism of unfeeling men, has caused them to be suspicious of every new man sent out by the Treasury Department. An evidence of this fact is found in the following letter, which I have very recently received from one of the best-educated men on St. George Island. It will give you a limited insight into the native side of the case."

He here drew out a letter, written in a close hand, the letters formed after the slow-measured style of the school boy just learning to write. It is as follows:

LETTER FROM a NATIVE ALEUT.

"St. George Island, Alassa."

LETTER FROM A NATIVE ALEUT.

"St. George Island, Alaska, "April 26, 1888.
"Dean Oue Friend: We still love you for what you did for us, and we often pray for you, and remembering the day we asked Mr. Tingle to help us and bring you back to us again, and as he promised to us all that he would help us. But we never have got the answer from him, or from you also. All good officers who come here suffer what you saffer. If you had sold your soul to the Commany you would never have been in trouble with them. You are mistaken if you think that the company did not put up a job on you. We found it out afterward, and we are afraid for Mr. Gavit that he will have the same trouble, because he had fought hard for us. He is brave and honest, and we love bim. He has the same opposition that all honest men hore have.
"It is well understood that many high perat all honest men hore have. It is well understood that many high per-

ind we love him. He has the same opposition that all honest men hore have.

"It is well understood that many high persons are assisting to make us slaves for twenty years longer. Our wives and children are still ruined by drunken men who winter here. Please call on all Christians to help us, and ask the papers to fight for us. The trath nover reaches Washington. We ask you to see Mr. J. W. Beaman at College Hill. Washington: Gen. Scribner, and Capt. Kimmell, and to help us in God's name. Your friend.

"PITER REZANOFF, and many others."

"This letter." continued Mr. Hyan. "was written by the leading man among the Aleuts on the island, and one whom I appointed chief during my incumbency of the office of special Treasury Agent. He was subsequently removed. as I am informed, through the agency of the company's men on the island. His letter is a most plaintive one, but it does not, and could not, attempt to detail the woes of that noor oppressed neople. The obsauchers of young Aleut girls, to which he refers, is notorious, and a bing I made some effort to overthrow, but not with no encouragement, not even from my uperfor officer. Mr. Hingle, on St. Paul Island. To prevent the ruin of young girls and to curtail the state of prostitution I found prevalent on the island, I instituted a set of rules which prevented young girls and women from frequenting the company's house, either for supplies or anything else, unless accompanied by father, husband, or brother. In fact, the rules I laid down would have prevented all contact between the female population and the cril-disposed men in the employ of the company. But no sooner did these rules conflict with the desires of these men than they made complaint to Mr. Tingle, who came over and marked off all of them as "void" thus refusituting a system of prostitution which has become such a disgrace to both St. Paul and St. George Islands. These orders, it was declared, I had no authority to make, but in my report to the Treasury Department I clearly showed that they had been isb

to do his full duty and justice to the native. The character and variety of this persecution can be more easily imagined than described. This is an outrage, which every honest official has suffered upon the island since 1870, if I may fully credit the reports of my predecessors. The system by which this is done is well described in your previous interview, and I can adopt the charges it makes as my own. It is an outrage, which not alone concerns the unfortunate official, but the dignity and good name of the Government of the United States. The people of the States cannot reasily understand what a disreputable nest of foulness the Treasury Department is nursing there! A community turned into a house of free prositution for white men to the unspeakable shame of the helpless natives, who must yield up their wives and dampters to unfeeling brutes! Go

THE PRIPATS AND CRIEFS HELPLESS. "But why cannot the chiefs and priests do something in their behalf?" was asked.

"That were useless to attempt." said he, because if they themselves are upright men they are coerced into silence by being cut off from all luxuries, and even made to feel the pinch of want as a punishment. You know the Alaska Commercial Communy has control of all

from all luxuries, and even made to feel the pinch of want as a punishment. You know the Alaska Commercial Company has control of all supplies farnished the natives, and they can be, through this channel, as tyrannical as the meanest despot that ever cursed the earth with his footsteps. And this kind of punishment is often inflicted, and if it were not that the natives are of a peaceable and decile turn of mind they would have long since rid themselves of their oppressors.

"But even the priests, chiefs, and shamans imedicine men) are often debauched themselves by the persistent and seductive methods employed, and thus the native is robbed of the only recourse he has on earth. These bad white men will not even allow the chief to be consulted or to have a say in the annual division, although partiality may be shown by both the Government and company's agents, especially the cummany's agents, who may or may not have favorites, which would not be possible for the head agent of the Seal Islands. The great coercive wearon is the company's store and the many small and large favors it can grant. With a small band of American cilizons cut off from the rest of the world, and to all intents and purposes friendless outcasts, one can readily understand how the distribution of the very necessaries of life can influence them."

ence them."

DRUNKENNESS AMONG THE ALEUTS.

"Are the natives inclined to drink, and do they crave drink like other uncivilized tribes."

"That is true." Mr. Ryan regiled, "on some of the islands. The native has a very strong appetite for intoxicating drink, but the Government has strictly forbidden liquor on the islands, except for medicinal purposes. But, here again, you will see what a weapon of coercion is placed in the hands of the company, which can bring to the islands all of the spirituous liquors it may desire. But, frustrated in his effort to secure strong drink, the Aleut is ingenious enough to make up a vile decoction which is called quass, which be ferments from sugar or almost anything with a particle of saccharine matter. But even quass has been interdicted, although the native will forego the use of sugar in his coffee and tea to save up enough ito make the drink. The penalty inflicted by order of the Secretary of the Treasury is that any native guilty of appropriating sugar to making quass shall be cut off his supply of sugar. The interpretation and enforcement of this regulation is placed in the hands of the company's arents, who can easily rule that all natives make quass, and thus deal out sugar only to those who may be favorites or perform their despotic will. It is a most powerful weapon to bring the native to terms.

DRUNKENNESS AMONG THE ALEUTS.

METHODS OF OFPERSSING THE NATIVES.

"But the opportunities for this sort of oppression are manifold. For instance, there are class shares, ranging from one to eight, in the driving and skinning of seal. The best workers obtain the first-class share, which is about \$450 per annum. The second-class share is about \$375, and so on down to class 8, the low-cat. The company is the arbiter of this work and can indulge in the most flagrant favoritism, and the native has no redress, lie must accept what is given him. An example of this is furnished in the case of Rezansoff, who writes me the letter. He is a superior man in every respect and beyond doubt the best worker on the island and had always been in the first class until he incurred the displeasure of the company's agents. It occurred in this way: About 1882, a company's steamer laden with coal anchored off the Island to deliver the winter fuel to the matives. It was very stormy weather, and she could not come closer to the shore than about one mile, and the natives were commanded to unload it through the wild surf with fise-lion skin boats. Now, the Aleut is afraid of water, especially in stormy times. He doesn't even know how to swim. So Rezansoff and others following him resolved pot to vanture out at sea to de the work. The METHODS OF OPPRESSING THE NATIVES.

Francisco. But she was hastily compelled to return and unload her cargo, as there was no regulation to compell the natives to do the work, and the company was compelled to place the cargo on the Island by the terms of its lense. But Rezansoff was made to pay the penalty afterward, and was cut down 188 on his next may roll, by being placed on a second-class share. Instances of this character are common and with so many ways of coercing the native it is no wonder that the very name of a company's agent has become a terror to them. It is thus seen that not only the Government official, but the native and his priest and chief are all brought in subjection to a bad class of men, whose corrupting influences have made the whole religious, social, and governmental system of Alaska rotten to the core."

With such a state of facts as you charge, and which must be generally known, why has there been no remedy applied from Mushington?"

"There's the rub," he answered. "It is worth an official's head to combat this company, equipped as they are with vast wealth and influence, and supporting a nowerful lobby at Washington. Whepever a complaint goes in it is hushed up by men behind the throne and explained as the same oid story of growlers and soreheads, whose specious charges, they will say, have often been exploded. This has been the fate of complaints in the past, and it is marvelious how many Secretaries of the Trensury have dismissed the subject at the demand of men interested in the Alaska Commercial Company. Nothing short of sending a Congress Committee to Alaska to examine into the truth of the situation, with an honest effort to get the facts, can ever accomplish anything. This should have been done long ago, and now that the true state of infairs have been set forth by Gov. Swinsford, there is no excuse or reason for longer delay.

"What is the remedy you would suggest for this same of affairs?"

"That question I have just partly answered," he said, "but of course a Congress committee would only find out the evils. How they are to be prevented in the future is another question. I am inclined to the belief that the lault lies in the selection of timorous and incompetent men by the Government. Those official susually owe their position to political influence, and are appointed without any special regard to thoir fitness. To deal with the problems of Alaska requires n courageous official and one who will do his full duty. Then the Treasury Department should give the subject special attention, and make an effort to get the true inwardness of affairs. If prompt reports are mude and recommendations occasioned thereby carefully looked into, the demand would be entirely in charge of the Governor officer. In other particulars I am in accord with the recommendations of Gov. Swineford."

From intimations received by

riors, and for that reason I cannot talk at this time."

In reply to an inquiry if he intended to return to the Seal Islands, he said quickly: "I am, of course, at the disposal of the department, but I never again wish to be placed where our flag, law, order, and decenoy are not respected."

"But, Mr. Gavitt, if you will not go into any details, will you not in general terms give some information as to the alleged evils existing there?"

"The general conditions." he answered, "are wrong. A Government officer is powerless to remedy the situation unless ciothed with greater authority than he has been given. There is no law in Alaska which a white man recognizes."

recognizes."
With this he closed up as close as an oyster.
With this he closed up as close as an oyster.

With this he closed up as close as an opera-and all attempts to draw him out further were fruitless. He, however, knows a great deal, which will come out scener or later through the department at Washington. It is quite certain, too, that whatever statements he makes to the department will be rully sub-stantiated.

These various statements have been gath-ared with a view of drawing the attention of

These various statements have been gathered with a view of drawing the attention of the country and of Congresa to the state of affairs which has been engrafied upon Alaska by a false system, it is grow out of a monopoly granted under lease by the Government to the Alaska Commercial Company. As the same company is now seeking a renewal of the lease for twenty years longer from 1880, it is well to have an understanding of the situation, through a prompt and rigid investigation, that Congress may act intelligently in making a new lease.

HARRISON'S SPEECHES WERE REVISED. The Secret of the Polish and Discretion of

Indianapolis, Dec. 2.-Some comment has been caused by the fact that the speeches made apparently almost impromptu by Gen. Harrison daily during the campaign were so polished in their language and so discreet in their ideas. The mystery of this disappears when it is known that the reports of those speeches sent out by the Associated Press, which were the only verbatim ones sent out, were regularly revised by Gen. Harrison before they were used. Stenographers were employed to take down every nubile utterance of the candidate, but their copies of his speeches almost without exception passed through his hands before being sent out, and were frequently greatly changed by him. Many times, it is said, the speech would stand just as he had spoken it, but often the revision was as thorough and emasculatory as that which a heated bit of debate in Congress receives before it gets into the hecord. One or two of the speeches that those who heard them said were the best the General mane were so changed before being approved by him that they were scarcely recomizable.

approved by him that they were scarcely recognizable.

At first the General had a fashion of resenting the necessity for attending to the revision of his speeches as soon as possible after they were written out by the stenographers, but after one or two of them over which he had delayed unusually long were sent out without his approval being awaited he reformed, and made the looking over of his speeches his first business, and the stenographers had to race to get their copies written out in time for him.

PICTURE OF A MURDER.

An Eyewitness Gives Deadly Testimony on the Trial of Lewis.

John Lewis, a small, wiry, and ugly negro from shaft 25 on the aqueduct is on trial for his life, before Judge Cowing, for the murder of Alice Jackson, colored, in a disreputable house Hadeliff, colored chambermaid in the house, testified yesterday to this effect:

I was on the sidewalk sweeping the flagging. I saw Lowis go into the house. I followed him in, and from the hall saw him in the kitchea at the end of the hall leaning over a table and pointing a revolver at Alice is direct and shot her in the breast. Alice screamed, just or fore Lowis Gred. "For God's sake, Sinsis save me if you can." Then Alice came around the table and tried to get out of the down into the hall, but Lewis got in her way and there was a struggle, in which Alice Hadeliff, colored chambermaid in the house. tried to get out of the door into the hall, but leavis got in her way and there was a struggie, in which Alice tried to seize the pistol. They struggled through the hall toward the front door. I tried to take hold of Lewis but he said: "If you come a step nearer I will serve you the same way I am going to serve her." Then I ran out on the sidewalk.

They got to the front steps, and Lewis fired again. It hit her, and she let go the pistol. He put the murrle of the revolver against her bedy and fired again, and she rolled down the steps dead. Lowis waiked toward Sullivan street, turned rested.
Carrie Woods, white, testified that while
Lewis was standing over the dead woman he

The first one who goes near her to help her I'll shoot. Joseph Laws, a colored miner, testified that the pistol with which Lewis killed Alice Jack-son was stolen from his cabin while Lewis was working at the shalt.

Policeman Foley testified that Lewis said after his arrest:

If any of these black wenches are going to try to do me up, I'll shoot 'ern. The case is still on.

Beaf, Bumb, and a Wanderer. Policeman Keller of the Charles street squad ast night found a young woman acting strangely in ront of 321 West Fourth street. She was deaf and limb. Nothing could be learned as to her name or there she belonged.

Dr. Stephen P. Nash. The Trustees of Columbia College yesterday onferred the degree of Dortor of Laws upon Stephen Nash. On the first Monday in January It is supposed to trustees will choose a new President of the college

Elihn Vedder,

A Woman Lures Him and a Masked Man Shoots Him.

HE'S LUCKY AND WON'T DIE.

The Woman is Adelaide Stanton, ex-Actress -- The Men Escaped.

The Cambler Was a Gold Mine-He Took \$80,000 in Bonds, \$3,000 in Cash, \$2,500 Worth of Diamonds, and a \$000 Watch to 406 Fourth Avenue-The Woman Had Written Asking Him to Call-He Says She Made Him Take Of His Coat and Then Turned Two Masked Men Loose

He declined to take off the coat, but she pressed him, and he took it off and put it on a chair by his side. At the back of the room there are two folding doors. They open inward to another room, which is dark. While Mr. Daly and Mrs. Stanton were speaking the doors were swung almost shut, but Mr. Daly says he saw that they were just wide enough open for any one back there to be looking through. He watched them for a moment while speaking with Mrs. Stanton to see if any one was in the dark room. Just then Mrs. Stanton excused herself, and, onening the doors, went into the room. She closed the doors went into the room. She closed the doors, tooking at some photographs on the wall. There was a nusic box on a stand, and the woman had started that just before she went out, Mr. Daly was taking in that, as well as the photographs, when suddenly the two folding doors opened and two men rushed into the room.

Mr. Daly's back had been turned, but, hearing the noise, he wheeled and saw the two men. One was short and slight, the other rather tall and strong looking. The smaller had on dark clothes and the larger a light long cont. Each fellow had a mask covering his face. The mask was the mask on. So far as Mr. Daly can remember, there were no holes in the masks for the eyes. He thinks the cloth was thin and that the men saw through in that way, but he isn't sure. The shorter man had a pistol in his right hand. He leveled it at Mr. Daly, and pouncing forward, with the big man at his side, called out:

"Throw up your hands."

Just as the two fellows rushed at him the woman, Addle Stanton, came behind them.

Mr. Daly says:

"I had \$30,000 in Government bonds and \$3,000 in cash in my pockets, and besides I had my two diamonds, worth \$2,500, and my watch.

woman, Addie btanton, came behind them. Mr. Daly says:

"I had \$30,000 in Government bonds and \$3,000 in cash in my pockets, and besides I had my two diamonds, worth \$2,500, and my watch. I saw at once that I was in a hole, and it made me mad. I thought quick, and saw that physically I was a match for the two fellows, even though I had to handle them both at once. I knew I was in for trouble any way, so when they yelled 'Throw up your hands'! I immed forward at the little fellow with the revolver. I wanted to get that out of the way first. If I had had a gun with me I would have been all right, but I don't carry wearons now as a rule. Well, when I jumped out at the scoundrel, he banged away at me. The ball hit me in the head and the blood spurted out. I thought the bullet was in my brains and that I surely was done for. My only thought was to get out of the house on to the street so as to make a statement to somebody. The men didn't attempt anything after the first shot. Both turned as if they thought they had killed me; slamming through the two folding doors they ran into the dark room. The woman went after them.

"It must have been about 3 o'clock, for I got to the place a few minutes before S, and it wasn't two minutes before all this took place. How I had presence of mind enough to get my cont and hat I don't know, but, at any rate, I got them and stumbled out the hall door and down the two flights into the main entrance. I didn't see the men or the woman, and when I got to the street I thought I was sure to die. There is a drug store at the corner, in the building right next to where I was shed, and I went in there. I said to the clerk, 'Send for a doctor, and you look at this wound. They were slow in gotting the socior, and I remem-

ber telling them to hurry up, for I wanted to make sure it the ball was in my head and if I was going to die."

When Mr. Daly came bleeding from the hall-way a boy saw him go into the dring store. A moment later the lad saw Policeman Henze on the street, and told him there was "a man in Fingerbut's with his head cut." The officer went in, and when Mr. Daly saw him he said:
"Go up into 405 Fourth arenue and arrest everybody there."

Poll-ceman Henze went out, got Roundsman Conghlin, and with him went up to the flat. They rauped, and Mrs. Stanton came to the door. She seeped to be dazed and unable to talk plainly. The policemen asked her what had been the matter, and she said she didn't know. They couldn't get her to say a word about the shooting or the men, and after making sure that there was then no man in her apartment they took her to the drug store. She tried to cry, but the tears wouldn't come. She begged Daly to be merciful. He asked her who the men were, and she said she "didn't dare to tell." She wouldn't say that she knew the men, but at the same time she understood that her position was that of an accomplice.

"Oh, don't take me to jail" she exclaimed, speaking first to the policemen and then to Mr. I'aly.

"You will probably go to Sing Sing." said Daly.

"On don't send me to prison." she begged.

"You will probably go to Sing Sing." said Daly.
"On, don't send me to prison." she begged.
"Then tell me who the men are that tried to kill me. Tell me who they are and I will spend \$5.000 to keep you out of prison."
I can't tell you. I don't dare to," the woman replied.

writters Ashing Him to Call-He So, 200 Min. The Traced Two Masked Men Local and Him. Toll me who they are and I will spend the Traced Two Masked Men Local and Him. Toll me who they are and I will spend the Traced Two Masked Men Local and Him. The Traced Men Local Beat and the Traced Two Men Local Beat and the Traced Two Men Local Beat and the Traced Men Local Beat and the Traced I was a story to Capt. Reliably the sporting man He is faund to Lead to Local Beat and Lo

ond on the west side above Twenty-eighth street. There is a plumber's shop on the ground floor, and above that there are four stories of flats. Mrr. Stanton lived in the flat on the third floor. Mr. Daly says he rang the bell and was admitted to the house by Mrs. Stanton in person. He climbed the two flights and went into the front room. There are three windows looking out on the avenue. The place is pretty well furnished, and when he got in he sat down in an easy chair.

"Take off your coat, won't you?" the woman asked.

"Oh, no," he says he answered. "I can't stay long. Is the person here who wanted to see me?"

"No, she isn't here just now. She was here but just a few minutes ago waiting for you. She has gone out to get some lunch, and will be back in a little while. You must wait for her and take off your coat."

He declined to take off the coat, but she pressed him, and he took it off and put it on a chair by his side. At the back of the room there are two folding doors. They open integrated that she was locked up all the same. The spreamaker, and protested against atrest, but she was locked up all the same. The spream here she was locked up all the same. The spream have to the Thirtieth street station and innocent dressmaker, and protested against atrest, but she was locked up all the same. The spream here is a minnocent dressmaker, and protected up all the same. The spream have to the Thirtieth street station and then they remembered that some press or a sugoshe was irrested in a raid upon a Thirty-first street bouse. The some a sight, supple woman, who does not appear to be more than brown and bright, she has blond hair and a right skin. Her voice is low and her manner rather quiet. She was scared at first, but afterward regained her composure and was as cool as you please. The other woman is fully ten years older, block in hair, eyes, and fines, and had a long velvet plush clock with the seme.

The begin and there sae and the esame.

The begin and the protected that she was not appear to be more than l

Banker's Daughter Co. "Lillian

were from many men who are well known niont tewn. Many seemed to be answers to advertisements in which "young ladies" who are "in temporary distress" ask an "elderly gentleman "for financial help; object, "matri-mony."

Besides these the woman had a business dienvelope was endorsed with the name of the sender.

One had the line "Told to call at 5 P. M. Saturday," and then beneath it was written the line "He didn't come."

This made it look as if she had gone largely into the business of summoning mea to her room to see "a party," and it may be that other men have gone to her rooms befere and been robbed before Mr. Daly went there and sponed the game, which looks like the "Badger game."

game."
The police say they have track of men who will be wanted as witnesses, even if they don't

The police say they have track of men who will be wanted as witnesses, even it they don't turn out to be the pair of assassins, One of these is the friend of Mrs. Hammond. He is said to have been employed at the Grand Union Hotel, in Saraters, last summer, and has been seen at he fist here. She took the fist three months ago, and lived guletly until Mrs. Stauton came, three weeks ago. Since then there has been more company, though not enough to cause suspicion on the part of the tenants, who are all respectable, Mrs. Hammond admits that the fist the people said she had dropped a broad hint when arrested that she believed he was one of the two masked men. She wouldn't say why.

David Watkins, the janitor of the building, said: "At about 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon I came down stairs from my rooms on the fourth floor. As I passed Mrs. Stunton's room the door was open and she was a gentleman with black hair. There might have been other people in the room. The door was not wide open, and I just glanced in as I passed. I went down stairs and waiked over to Third avenue, When I returned, a few minutes later. I found a crowd about the door, and learned of the assault. I could not identify the man. Mrs. Stanton engaged these rooms two or three weeks ago, and has not made any disturbance in the house. I have seen Daly call here a number of times. There was also a young man who called on Mrs. Stanton. Several evenings I have net him in front of the house late at night. He had a black moustache and black hir, and was about 25 years old. He wore a round black berby hat and stylish clother. I have seen till out walking with Mrs. Stanton's account of the none whom I have seen film out walking with Mrs. Stanton's dor. I do not know whether he is the man who was in Mrs. Stanton's room yesterday afternoon or not. These are the only man whom I have seen calling on Mrs. Stanton.

THE MESSAGE.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Mr. Cleveland Sounds a Note of Alarm.

CAPITAL IS TOO MASTERFUL

He Speaks of "the Communism of Combined Wealth."

A RECKLESS WASTE OF LAND,

A Word for Tariff Reform, but Not for Civil Service.

THE PENSION ABUSES.

The Sackville-West Affair, New Naval Ships, a Factory for Yankee Guns, and a Score of Other Matters Treated.

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incldent. With the expiration of the present session of the Congress the first century of our completed.

Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a Government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which

When the experiment of our Government guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they fix that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for sellgovernment.

The equal and exact justice of which we tutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The Government itself is under bond to the American people that in the exercise of its functions and powers t will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential neceslaw, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their Government.

The citizen of our republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his Government maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their Government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful. and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combiital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of Governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people who, side by side, in friendly competition wrought for the ennoblement and dignit of man, for the solution of the problem of 'ree government, and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had

given them. A century has passed. Our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our by the fathers of the republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches. and immense aggregations of capital outrum the imagination in the magnitude of their un-

We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a sombre shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our and unremunerative toil. A crowded and con-stantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmand laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our

manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the Government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found

the toiling poor.

As we view the achievements of aggregated as we view the achievements of trusts. capital, we discover the existence of trusts combinations, and monopolies, while the citi-zen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained crea-

are fast becoming the people's masters.

Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and com-placently contemplating every incident of

wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of
change inseparable from these conditions, it is
our duty as satiriotic citizens to inquire, at the
present stage of our progress, how the bond of
the Government made with the people has
been kept and performed.

Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from
our citizens to the necessities of its economical
administration, the Government persists in
exacting from the substance of the people militions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant
in its Tressury. This flagrant injustice, and
this breach of faith and obligation, add to extortion the danser attending the diversion of
the currency of the country from the legitimate
channels of business.

Under the same laws by which these results
are produced, the Government permits many
millions more to be added to the cost of the
living of our people and to be taken from our
consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority.

The people must still be taxed for the support of the Government under the operation of
tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of
our citizens are inordinately nurleased beyond
any useful public purpose, and for the benefit
of a favored few, the Government under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters
gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury
of a vast majority of our people.

This is not equality before the law.

The existing situation is injurious to the
health of our entire body politic. It stiffes, in
those for whose beanefit it is permitted, all
patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its